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DIARY						
RECORDED IN THE NEXT PUBLICATION.						
JANUARY	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"VERITAS" must furnish its name in confidence.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1859.

In the Legislative Council, yesterday, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Pennington for one week on the ground of illness.

In reply to the questions relative to the new Postal Office, a ATTORNEY-GENERAL informed the House of the Government had not yet been placed in possession of a copy of the contract, and therefore had not been able to arrive at any conclusion respecting it; nor were they aware of what the terms of the deal contract were.

The Abattoir, it was stated, would probably be completed in about six or eight months, and then the Government would be able, and would no doubt take steps to cause the removal of slaughterhouses from Sydney.

The question of registration of deeds was referred to a select committee, with power to sit during any recess; and an address was agreed to for certain correspondence to be referred to such committee.

The House was occupied some time in committee on Mr. Johnson's bill for Amending the Law of Evidence in prosecutions for Bigamy. An amendment was proposed to the effect that the first wife's evidence should not be sufficient to obtain a conviction, unless supported by other evidence on some material point, by Mr. WAST, but was finally lost on division, by a majority of 10 to 9—and Mr. Johnson's bill finally gone through, as proposed by him.

The bill to provide for the appointment of a fourth Judge for the Supreme Court, was gone through. The appointment provided for to be a permanent one.

The Graduates of British Universities Bill was read a third time and passed.

The District Courts Act Amendment Bill was finally disposed of in committee, and the report is to be brought forward for adoption on Wednesday next, to which day the Council is adjourned.

In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday, the SECRETARY OF LANDS AND PUBLIC WORKS, in answer to a question from Mr. LORR, said that a Commissioner of Crown Lands would be appointed for the district of Wellington, but that his salary would be payable out of fees, and until the estimate for these fees was passed, no appointment would be made.

Mr. COWPER having moved that the House go into Committee Supply.

Mr. PRIDGEN moved to move his contingent motion that the resolutions adopted by the House on the 4th January, rescinding other resolutions of the House, be now rescinded.

Mr. DONALDSON objected that the motion could not be put, as, substantially, the House had not acted on the resolutions proposed to be rescinded.

THE SPEAKER overruled the objection, and Mr. PRIDGEN moved the rescission of the resolutions, and, after many hour's discussion, principally consumed in questions of order—the motion was carried by a majority of 24 to 17.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and the vote of credit for January, 1859, was passed.

The House adjourned at a quarter past 11.

In the Melbourne journals we observe the report of the commission appointed to consider the best method of protecting Port Phillip Harbour against invasion. The enquiry is certainly not useless, nor is it premature. There are, and always will be, some economists who ridicule the idea of spending money in protecting a shore that has never been attacked, and will longer number who will be content to slumber on in thoughtless indifference till the moment of danger comes, when they get to the other extreme of unreasonable panic. But statesmen who desire the security of the country—who look at the world as it is, and not as it might be—and who fairly estimate probabilities—see plainly that the Australian colonies only invite aggression by leaving their capitals unprotected. There is always an apparent paradox to be in the midst of profound peace preparing for war. But defences cannot be imminent in a moment, and if they are to be efficient at the time when they are wanted, they must be constructed at a time when they are not wanted.

SIR JOHN BURGEOSE, to whom the plan of Port Phillip harbour had been referred, strongly recommends the fortification of the Heads. But the Defence Commission dissent from his views, notwithstanding the high authority that attaches to his opinion—and they certainly give good reasons for doing so. The width of the channel is such that vessels entering would only be under fire at long range, and for a short time, and might run the gauntlet without any serious damage. In the night time they might pass in unobserved if the forts were kept up; and if these were as a precaution to be put out, the trade of the port would be seriously damaged. These objections, however, would be somewhat met by adopting that part of Sir JOHN BURGEOSE's proposal which consists of anchoring in time of war one or two floating batteries between the heads. But a more serious objection is, that to man these forts would take up all the artillery force the colony is likely to have at its disposal; and if from any cause a foreign fleet should slip in either at night or under false colours, the city would be exposed to bombardment while its best defenders were shut up in forts fifty miles away. To man these forts properly would take six hundred artillerymen, and this is more than can be spared. If the colony had unlimited money to spend, or competent volunteer artillerymen in abundance, batteries at the Heads would be a comfortable addition to the defences of the port, but it seems running a great risk to depend exclusively, or even mainly, upon them. The colony being compelled to economise its forces must put them where they are sure to be useful; and where no manœuvre of the enemy can render them unavailable. The colony was accordingly recommended to the northern shore of the Heads Bay should be mounted with heavy sixty-eight pounders for a mile and a quarter on either side of the Sandridge pier, some long thirty-two pounders being added for the purpose of firing hot shot. These in order to protect the shipping it is recommended that a steam floating battery, iron-plated, and mounting sixteen guns, should be moored in the middle of the bay, or in lieu of that a steam blockship, carrying sixty guns. In all their recommendations the Commissioners evidently have an eye to the economists of a popular assembly under whose scrutinizing gaze their proposals will have to pass.

There is therefore, to make the idea of a floating battery more palatable, the suggestion that it should be owned by the British Government, as it would be employed mainly in the defence of shipping the master part of

To back up the artillery, the Commissioners commend the formation of a volunteer militia, or a volunteer corps, of the size of the most approved construction should be ordered. They have drawn up a scheme for a *raiding bill*, the provisions of which, however, are not enforced, and need not be enforced if volunteers in adequate numbers come forward. But they advise that never less than three thousand men should be always embodied in the seaboard districts.

A standing army in the European sense of the term, is obviously not wanted. From the nature of the case, there can be no such thing as any field engagements. If attacked at all, we must be attacked by sea, and either by a force already on the spot, or by one specially sent for the purpose.

In the latter case, there would be some warning given, and time afforded for preparation. An expedition would be fitted out and purpose to attack Australia, without some hint of it getting abroad, and the overland mail and the electric telegraph will give timely notice of such an intention. The great arsenals of the world are far from us, and a hostile fleet could not arrive here in a day. In case of sudden and unexpected declaration of war, the great danger of attack would be from vessels that happen to be on station in the neighbourhood, and which could be concentrated. There are but three great naval powers whose hostile visits need be much dreaded. The American fleet is invited to allow any considerable portion of it to be sent to assist our operations against Australia. The naval resources in time of war would consist in its improvised fleet of privateers, and these, though formidable on the high seas to merchant ships, would have no chance of inflicting much injury on a port that was but moderately protected. The Russian fleet in the last war was harmless, nor is it probable that on any immediately future occasion it would prove more daring. The French fleet is unquestionably the most formidable on this coast.

All schemes of defence for these colonies that have been propounded involve as an essential part a strong and almost impregnable colony, those who have been appointed to consider the question have admitted the undesirableness of trusting entirely to shore defences. After all, wooden walls or iron walls, as the case may be, seem to furnish the strongest guarantee against insult. The attack must come in ships, and in ships, therefore, it can best be met. The movable character of this sort of defence, and its power of following the enemy wherever he may go, is its invaluable characteristic. Shore batteries, so valuable as they are, would be powerless against a hostile vessel that reached the entrance of the harbour and stopped the ingress or egress of our ships. The formation of a volunteer rifle and artillery corps, of moderate proportions, is certainly no work of supererogation, as it is impossible to say what contingencies may arise; but, after all, the best possible protection will consist in the presence of an adequate British fleet.

WE must state at once that, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the sudden refusal of the grant in aid of Schedule C, which has been enjoyed now for two or three years, was an extreme step. An annual grant is not subject to revision and withdrawal: And no person has a right to expect the certainty of enjoying a sum of money which is dependent on an annual vote. Thus to speak of vested interests, in what depends upon the annual decision of a single branch of the Legislature, is absurd. In the majority of instances it is an unnecessary aid. Looking at the position which the clergy enjoy—looking at the resources of their congregations, no one can imagine, except in default of common Christian equity, that the clergy need suffer by its withdrawal. Then it must be remembered that while a supplement was granted in aid of a certain portion of the clergy, a very large number received no aid from the State, and that it is in part from their pockets the money is extracted. This applies not only to those who do not belong to either of the four denominations, but even to many ministers of the Anglican Church, who have struggled through all the difficulties of first settlement, and some of whom have received scarcely anything from any quarter save their own congregations.

We shall not now go into the question of State aid as a matter of public policy. The arguments in relation to the present support have been so frequently combated with equal authority, that it is scarcely worth while to dip very deep into the controversy. The question is narrowed down in this country to this: Is it expedient that the civil Government should be involved with all the different forms of religious faith, and load the public revenue with all sorts of ecclesiastical claims? If this question be determined in the affirmative, still the present system is obviously untenable. It is now grossly partial in its operation, and presents every abuse to which such a system is liable.

We must recall our readers some points in the history of this State aid.

SIR RICHARD BOTREKE's policy was not to supersede, but to stimulate the efforts of congregations. The sum, therefore, first offered was small, and it was understood to be a condition that an equal amount should be raised by the congregations. This was designed by SIR RICHARD BOTREKE; not to constitute a permanent system of endowment, but to facilitate the establishment of religious worship, with a view finally to supersede the State aid altogether.

As this ended in one of his misapprehensions, that all endowments would be impossible, and that to distinguish between them would be unjust. Thus his measure was intended merely for a state of transition, and not as constituting a permanent system of endowment. The outcry, therefore, which was raised some three or four years since in reference to the State-paid portion of the clergy, ought to have been met by an assertion of the policy of SIR RICHARD BOTREKE'S ACT. That deficiency arose not from want of resources in the denominations whose clergy were said to suffer; but because it was more convenient to the authority of the State to endow all claims upon the Treasury, than to adjust the financial system of the various churches, at their own cost, to the circumstances of a new country. There has, however, been small advantage to many of the clergy from this supplementary aid. While the ministers possessing no endowment are generally provided for—that is, their income is on a par with that of persons of similar station in society—we have still reports reaching us that the clergy of the wealthy church are in some instances miserably poor. We do not now enquire whether the State ought to provide an ample subsistence for the clergy, while the people ought to be relieved from direct taxation. But the principle (this may be the principle adopted hereafter by the Legislature)—but what we assert is, that the supplementary aid granted was a supercession upon the principle of SIR RICHARD BOTREKE'S ACT, and that it inflicted great practical injustice upon all who were excluded from participation.

While these, however, are the facts, it is not worth the while of a great country to inflict unnecessary suffering. Having delayed, from whatever cause, to revise the current expenditure at an early period of the year, and having thus given no notice of an intention to withdraw, we have been hitherto enjoyed, it would be certainly more convenient with the prevailing tone of British politics to have suspended the reduction for another year. The House, however, resolved otherwise. There were two courses then open : one, to restore the late supplementary grant; and the other to provide a new supplementary aid, under other forms, so as to obviate the hardships of sudden withdrawal. The latter would have been the better course, because it would have enabled the House to adjust the distribution to the real necessities of the case, and to have prevented the now needless waste of public money.

When the Assembly has rejected a vote, a second time, the Ministry will be justified in proposing it a second time. We are bound, therefore, to say that we concur in the course taken by the Ministers in meeting the motion of Mr. MARTIN with a negative. To allow a question which has been disposed of to be revived a second time in the same form, would, of course, stop the Estimates at every step. Thus, where members are so nearly even, as in this instance, the grants of public money would be alternately made and refused, and nothing be done.

We may be asked,—Is the House, then, to have no remedy against such a great practical injustice? Is the arbitrary decision of Ministers, against the vote of a majority, to prevail? Certainly not. The Constitution has furnished a remedy. That remedy was pointed out by the SPEAKER in the most clear, and, we think, convincing form. If the Ministers refuse to carry out the wishes of the House, the House has its remedy. We have all along protested against that facile submission of the present Ministers to the ruling of a majority, against their own expressed opinions.

We have always said it is in violation of the fundamental idea of responsible Government—that it tends to shake all confidence in public men—that it tends to throw all party organizations into absolute confusion, and that it puts the Government in the contemptible position of "listeners" and "feelers," rather than of men who have a policy to expound, and who are to lead the majority of the House.

The motion of Mr. PLUNKETT on this occasion, to set aside the judgment of the SPEAKER, was unquestionably constitutional, and ought not to be construed as an insult. It would be extremely dangerous to permit any individual, however elevated, to prescribe absolutely the action of the House. But while we see no reason to impute to the Minister of degrading the SPEAKER and insulting his office, we sadly differ from that resolution. It doubtless is highly impolitic to object to the ruling of the SPEAKER on light occasions. This could scarcely be deemed such. But then the ruling of the SPEAKER was clearly in harmony with Parliamentary law. None but the Crown, through its Minister, can propose a money vote ; surely this does not want proof ? When a majority of the House proposed a certain course, they had a right to insist upon it, but not by compelling a Minister, against his own conviction, to be the instrument of the majority. It was his business to oppose the course if he thought it unconstitutional ; it tends to the degradation of public business ; it places the Government in the hands of the Opposition." He was bound to take his stand upon that point, and it was for the majority to push to its constitutional consequences this refusal of concurrence with the views of the House. But we could imagine nothing more despicable or more damaging to responsible Government than for a Minister to go into committee and propose the very measure which he had just before repudiated upon constitutional grounds.

There can be no question that a Minister of the Crown who cannot carry out the views of the majority, should relinquish his office. It is as clearly incongruous with any notion of political honour that he should advise the Crown to enact to that effect which he personally disapproves, or that he should be a party to carry in the Assembly that which he could not recommend to the GOVERNOR for adoption. When the House, therefore, ceases to trust him, it has a constitutional right to direct a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry, considered as the advisers of the Crown.

MELBOURNE. Wednesday.

By ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.
[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Melbourne, Thursday 6.40 p.m.

MR. SEWELL has explained to the Chamber of Commerce the proposals for the Panama mail service.

SEWELL, Duffy and Horne, are re-elected without opposition.

A large sale of spirits and wine was held to-day, but very little sold. Brandy—Hennessy's &c. 9d.; Vineyard Proprietors, 8s. 6d. to 9s.; United Vineyard, 9s. 6d. Port wine—Graham's finest diamond, 65s; quodque, £50 per pipe; Cousin's sherry, treble diamond, £60 per butt.

At the wool sales little was done. One lot of sixty-three bales fleece, very superior, brought 22½d. Greasy wool was in little demand, and a fraction up.

ADELAIDE. Friday.

Mr. Grayles is appointed third Judge.

At wool sales, greasy Murrays, some in heavy condition, realised 8½d. to 9d., per lb.; skins 3½d to 4½d.

In flour, transactions have taken place at 15s.

CASE AT BROADBANK.—The abundance of wild fowl all districts, including black swan, duck, plover, and water hen, has induced this season a large number of persons to flock to who has just returned from a trip to that locality, and reports that he saw at least 100,000 of each of the above birds, and that he was accompanied by a large number of friends. The trip thither is made pleasant, and but of a few hours' duration.

RESIGNATION AND NEW APPOINTMENTS.—It is rumoured on tolerable good authority that Colonel J. G. N. Gibson sent in the resignation of his office as Major-General for the post of Sydney, on Tuesday evening last. It is also stated, but with less probability, that the resignation is intended to be filled up by the appointment of Captain W. C. Murray, the present Adjutant-General. It is further stated that Mr. L. Kane is to be the future Adjutant-General.

MURPHY'S SUBSTITUTION METHOD TYPING, ZINC, STEEL TYPE, AND OTHERS, FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PRINTING OF BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WORKERS, IRONMONGERS, AND OTHERS OF MEANS, W. DUNN & CO., 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 5

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1. The first part of the document is a title page. It contains the title of the document, the author's name, and the date of publication. The title is "The History of the United States from 1776 to 1876". The author is "John F. Johnson". The date is "1876".

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STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS from the Manufactory of Messrs. J. D. Young and Co., Sydney, at reduced prices. **ANDERSON, BROTHERS, and CO.,** Pitt-street North.

FRESH COOPER CHEESE, just landed. **SMITH, PRATT, and CO.,** 25 and 30, George-street.

FRESH ROLL BUTTER, received every morning. **SMITH, PRATT, and CO.,** opposite Bank of Australia.

IRON SAFE, "Miner's," for sale or exchange for smaller size. **HUTCHINGS'S**, 15, Bridge-street.

IRON WATER TANKS, fitted with gun metal taps for the convenience of settlers, on SALE. Apply to **SMITH, PRATT, and CO.,** 178, George-street.

WANTED, to sell, a boarding and lodging house, situated in one of the best thoroughfares in the city, doing a good business. Containing and rent low. Ample reasons given for relinquishing. Apply to **MR. ARNOLD**, agent, 130, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

WANTED, to sell, a well-bred GELDING, light and active, carries a lady; a superior second-hand DOG CART, and a STANHOPE, hung on four springs. Apply W. G. LAMBERT, sen., York-st. Livery Stable.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITS, to any extent, at M. A. HUGHES, the Clothier, 45, Market-street, and Underclothing Depot, Fairfax's buildings, 54, Market-street East.

FRENCH GLOVE DEPOT, 10, Hunter-street. **SHARP H. LAMIS**, successor to Jules Pilet.

ELABORATE SILVER PLATE, Dinner Sets, including cutlery, 20 per cent. off English cost. **LORING**, George-street.

ASSORTED CRATES EARTHENWARE—A fresh lot of the above, in excellent condition, and convenient for shipment or land-carriage, on SALE, at present low market rates. **J. GOULD**, 424, George-street.

TO BLACKSMITHS—The undersigned begs to inform the Trade of his having added to his stock a fresh assortment of IRON, which will be sold at prices as low as any in the trade.

Iron, flat, round, and square, all sizes. Black hoop iron, for belted machines. Half-round iron, for zig wheels and balconies. Spring and blower steel. Cast steel, all sizes. Oils, raw and boiled, and turps. Paints of all colours, and putty. Anvil and vice. Blacksmith's bellows. Horse shoes. Bolts and nuts. Horse nails (Walker's).

C. F. EDWARDS, Ironmonger, 298 and 300, George-street South.

FOR SALE, a Boy's POXY—a black thoroughbred Timor, well-known pony. Apply No. 4, Austin House, Prince-street.

DOULTON'S PATENT GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES can only be prepared at the Depot, of their sole agents, **W. W. BUCKLAND**, 2, Macquarie-place.

ROMAN and PORTLAND CEMENTS, from the most noted manufacturers. Quality and condition guaranteed, at the City Drain Depot. **W. W. BUCKLAND**, Importers, 2, Macquarie-place.

25,000 LANSLOPES' Slate Company's various sizes, at the City Drain Pipe Depot. **W. W. BUCKLAND**, 2, Macquarie-place.

ENAMELLED SLATE and MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES, New designs, just landed, and ON VIEW at the stores of **W. W. BUCKLAND**, 2, Macquarie-place.

SLATE CISTERNS—120 to 300 gallons. Slate Slabs, various sizes, at the City Drain Pipe Depot. **W. W. BUCKLAND**, 2, Macquarie-place.

TO TOWN and COUNTRY BUYERS—200 packages China, Earthen and Stone Ware, at **W. W. BUCKLAND'S** Store, No. 2, Macquarie-place, and at **Queen's-place**.

TO SELL, a large quantity of **CAST-IRON**—Doulton's Patent Vitrified Stone Draining Ware, at reduced prices. Straight pipes, with sockets, 3 to 15 inches bore, hand joints, gullies, traps, syphons, closet pans, sinks, and urinals. The City Drain Pipe Depot, Cement and Plaster Stores. **W. W. BUCKLAND**, 2, Macquarie-place.

ENAMELLED and JAPANESE HIDES, superior to any imported, and 50 per cent. cheaper, at **HALL and ALDERSON'S**, 221, Elizabeth-street.

TO PARTIES PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND—One of Brown's patent saving SOFAS, with elastic bands, stanchions, &c., &c., to be DISPOSED OF in its original package. Apply to Messrs. **FURKES and LAMBERT**, George-street.

CHEAP ROOFING, at 30s. per square. Galvanized Corrugated Iron Tanks, for preserving rain water, from 100 to 2000 gallons, at **FARRINGTON'S** galvanizing works, 103, and 105, Bathurst-street.

TO BUILDERS—Slates, Lead, Galvanized Iron, Cement, Plaster of Paris, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay and Silicious Cement, Mantelpieces, **CHEAP**. **E. WYNN**, New Pitt-street, Circular Quay.

LE and PORTER—Now landing, ex Light of the City, 2000 cases of **LE and PORTER**, at **MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO.**, 15, Macquarie-street.

100,000 **PRET** Baltic, American flooring and lining boards. **ROLFE, Circular Quay.**

100,000 **PRET** sawn cedar, cedar, sashes, mouldings. **ROLFE, Circular Quay.**

90,000 **PRET** clear pine, all thicknesses, pickets, &c. **ROLFE, Circular Quay.**

200,000 **PRET** colonial hardwood, shingles, balusters, &c. **ROLFE, Circular Quay.**

SHREVE, out to any size, cheap. **E. CURTIS**, 303, Pitt-street.

QUARTZ MACHINERY of every description made to order. **J. F. RUSSELL and CO.**, Sydney.

PERMONT—For SALE, cheap, TWO STORE HOUSES, of 3 and 5 rooms, Nos. 5 and 7, Church-street, pleasantly situated, and in good order. Apply to **JAMIE COLEMAN**.

FOR SALE, the STATION, Small Creek and Sherb Creek, in the district of Burnett, together with 2000 acres of mixed ages.

1200 maiden ewes
1200 wethers, 1 to 6 years old
1200 lambs, weaned
100 rams.

These stations adjoin those of Messrs. Ivory, Ross, Bony, and Holt, are well watered, and capable of carrying 11,000 sheep.

Application can be seen in April. For further particulars apply to **BUYERS and LEIGHMONT**, Charlestown-place.

STORE CATTLE—**GARLAND and BINGHAM** have for SALE 1500 head Store BULLOCKS, deliverable this side of Maiden's Fall. Terms liberal. 115, York-street.

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TO BE SOLD, a bargain, two ALLOTMENTS of 100 and 200 acres, on the Blue Mountains, 2000 ft. frontage to Bligh-street, and No. 228, 230 feet frontage to Aylesbury-street, by depths of over 100 feet. Each allotment is bounded by the other in the rear. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply to **C. M. EVANS**, 224, George-st. land and estate agent, next BARRIE Office.

TO SETTLE and STOREKEEPERS—The undersigned have constantly ON HAND—Woolen goods, 10 to 100 lb.; woolen goods, all widths. Bags, sewing twine, fine and coarse. Sheepskins, Scurry's and Wilkinson's. Supers, rags, bone, and tobacco. Mole trousers, Scotch twill shirts. Wines and spirits, &c.

And every article requisite on a station. **JAMES MORT and CO.**, 175, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, ex Electric Spark, now landed—Amontillado sherry. Fine old port. Sparkling burgundy. Ditto mouelle. Ditto hock. Ditto muscatel.

MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., No. 13, Macquarie-place.

CLEANING UP—American COOK STOVES, reduced prices. **ROBINSON'S**, 456, George-street, opposite Market.

SALES BY AUCTION—On account of whom it may concern. Worthington and Robinson's No. 3 Australian Ale. Damaged by sea water. Ex Electric Spark, from London.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by public auction, at their Sale Yard, 32 cases of the above ale, more or less damaged. Terms, cash.

To be sold to the highest bidder. **Freitjohn's Cider.**

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 7th January, at 11 o'clock.

To close the shipment, 48 cases Pretijohn's cider, each 6 dozen. Terms, cash.

To close the consignments. Without any reserve. Port and Sherry Wine.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the importers to sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 7th January, at 11 o'clock.

PORT WINES—Ex Star of Peace, 5 hogsheads superior port wine. 4 quaters ditto ditto. Ex Lobelia, 119 quaters old port. Ex Electric Spark, 7 hogsheads good country port. 7 quaters ditto ditto ditto. Ex Catherine Jamieson, 19 hogsheads superior old port. 34 quaters ditto ditto. HF over 2, 30 hogsheads port. 30 quaters ditto.

SHERRIES—Ex Glen Isla, 20 hogsheads very superior sherry. 15 quaters ditto ditto. Ex Mary Placenta, 36 hogsheads superior old sherry. 38 quaters ditto ditto. 139 cases London bottle ditto. 23 ditto ditto ditto port. 16 ditto very choice still hock, each 8 dozen. 66 ditto champagne. 10 hogsheads Martell's. 16 ditto Hennessy's brandy. 20 ditto B. P. rum. 20 ditto E. I. ditto. 1200 cases Geneva. 1200 cases old tom. 1200 cases bottled beer. 80 cases stout.

Terms at sale. **Douglas's Patent Glazed Stoneware Drain Pipes**, to Wholesale and Retail Wine and Spirit Merchants, and Country Storekeepers.

300 White Baked Spirit Bottles, with Bung. Now landing, from the Star of Peace.

MESSRS. FRITH and PAYTEN have been instructed by the importer to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 7th January, at 11 o'clock.

60 bottles, 1 gallon each, bottled with white wicker to the neck.

100 ditto, 2 ditto ditto, ditto. 50 ditto, 4 ditto ditto, ditto. 25 ditto, 8 ditto ditto, ditto. 25 ditto, 6 ditto ditto, ditto. Samples are now on view at the Rooms.

On account of whom it may concern. Barrett's Twist Tobacco. At Leigh's Bond.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 7th January, at half-past 10 o'clock.

X No. 26 over 407—1 half-lion Barrett's twist tobacco. Terms, cash.

300 Packages Choice Goods, now landing, ex Star of Peace. To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, Outfitters, Dealers, and the Trade.

THIS DAY, 7th instant.

The Sale to commence at 11 o'clock punctually each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day.

200 packages choice drapery goods, now landing ex Star of Peace.

72-inch grey longcloths, in all letters. 72-inch grey shooting. 80-inch ditto ditto. 36, 38, and 40 inch domestics. White sheetings. Shirtings. Fawn sarongs. Ditto printed ditto. Ditto double skirts. French balustrades. Printed ditto. Ophines. Fancy ditto. Printed muslins. Ditto organdies. Ditto hankies. Printed ditto. Coates and McNaughten's ditto. Ditto ribbons. Serise muslin curtains. Harness bordered ditto. Bordered book ditto. Serise muslins. Tape checks. Horsehair petticoats. New patent bone ditto. Ditto ditto steel ditto. Ditto ditto air proof ditto. Corded ditto. Vandyke ditto. Embroidered ditto. French and cordille staves. Ditto patent elastic ditto. Ditto pinous royal ditto. Ditto Eugenie ditto. Girls' slays. Maiden ditto. Infant's bands. White cotton hose. Lace hose. Silk hose. Silk hose. Maiden's and girls' thread ditto, in variety. Bonnet ribbons. Gause cap ditto. Satin ditto. Oriental ditto. French ditto. Muslin goods. Sewed ditto, in great variety. Fancy socks. Whisker blons. Blood quiltings. Flouncings. Insertions and edgings. Millinery bonnets. Rice straw ditto. Fancy shawl ditto. Fancy bangle ditto. Ditto, with beads. Dried hats. Grey, Addington, Glasgow. Anderson, Dublin. Johnston, Brothers, Kelso.

Also, the most improved thrashing machines, reapers, mowers, chaff cutters, corn dressers, hay rakes, &c., &c. 115, York-street.

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The Sale to commence at 11 o'clock punctually each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day.

Postponed in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.

Ships Boats and every heavy Timber. Ship and Rail. Oak Shingles. Cedar Boards. Hardwood Battens. T and G. Pine Boards. Moulded Pine Doors. Glazed Window Sashes. THIS DAY, 7th instant, at 3 o'clock.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, on their (Union) Wharf. Shipments of the above, in lots to suit purchasers. Terms, cash—No reserve.

THIS DAY'S Produce and Stock Sales.

FRIDAY, 7th instant, at 12 o'clock sharp. Hides, Sheepskins, Horns, Bones, Lacers and Oaten Hay. Mince, Bran, Cheese, Bacon, &c. At half-past 12 o'clock punctual. Horses, Fat Pigs, Calves, &c.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at the Produce Auction Mart. Consignments of station and farm produce, stock, &c. Terms, cash.

1 Seron Panamas. To Warehousemen, Drapers, Speculators, &c. THIS DAY, the 7th January, 1899, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day, to close a joint account.

1 Seron panamas. 1 case fine ditto. Terms at sale.

To Fancy Dealers, Perfumers, Drapers, &c.

THIS DAY, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day, 4 cases of the above goods. Terms at sale.

Important for Millinery. Fancy Bonnets. Dress Caps. Children's Dresses. To Milliners, Drapers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.

THIS DAY, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day, 4 cases of the above goods. Terms at sale.

HORSE BAZAAR, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, Sydney. Established 1847.

BURT and CO. have a regular sale by auction every day at 11 o'clock.

Horses intended for sale should arrive at the Bazaar, accompanied by their drivers, not less than 10 days in advance, and be properly dressed, tried, and shown.

The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, girths, carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale, for which there is ample room under cover.

The private livery stables adjoin the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the stable stables.

Important for Racing Men and Stud Masters. Mr. Hugh McGowan's Thoroughbred Stock.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 10th January, 1899, at 12 o'clock.

The following first-class stock from Mr. Hugh McGowan's well-known stud—

1st.—The noted brood mare "Jenny," by Malpas (imported), dam by Camerton (imported). Jenny is the dam of Samson, Sportsman, Venison, Jessam, and other celebrated horses; is a grand specimen of the breed, and has produced many winners. All her foals, with one exception only, have proved winners. Has been sent to Chatterbox this year.

2nd.—"Samson Junior," brown colt, foaled 4th October, 1886, by Mr. Tait's Cossack, out of Jenny; is a very fine colt, with great power, and stands now fifteen hands one inch high; has been twice winner of the Stakes at Liverpool, and the Triennial at Homebush, 1889.

3rd.—"Mirazda," brown filly, foaled 6th October, 1886, by Cossack, out of Mirra, dam of Spletta and Templar; is now fifteen hands high, and a very fine filly; is entered for the Liverpool Produce Stakes, and Homebush Triennial Stakes, 1899.

Dated this 6th day of January, 1859.
GEORGE HIBBERT DEFFELL, Master in Equity.

